

University Column

THE BEREA WORKERS HONOR PRESIDENT AND MRS. FROST

Friday evening, June 9th, was a happy occasion for President and Mrs. Frost. It was the twenty-fifth anniversary of their wedding and the day was celebrated in a most appropriate manner by the Faculty.

Some days ago certain whisperings were passed about among the workers telling of a glad day that would soon arrive for our much-esteemed President and his no less esteemed wife. These whisperings soon grew into a well-defined movement for the workers to show their appreciation by a gift and a message that would in a measure express their loyalty and devotion to the President and the great cause he represents.

At 6:30 all the workers assembled in front of Ladies Hall. Everyone was in a good humor and said something pleasant to everybody else. Fears had been expressed that the President and Mrs. Frost might not be at home at that particular time, but steps to insure this had been taken by the Registrar who in his accustomed diplomatic fashion had made an appointment with the President during the vespers hour. And why should the President suspect anything unusual when Marsh makes a vespers-hour appointment?

From Ladies Hall the procession led by Treasurer Osborne marched to the President's house. Here it halted and waited until the President and Mrs. Frost came out amid applause to learn what the disturbance meant. They looked surprised and somewhat bewildered at seeing the entire convocation assembled on the lawn without an order from the chief executive.

However, the tension was soon broken by Treasurer Osborne who stepped forward and in a most happy speech, explained the purpose of the gathering and presented to the unsuspecting bride and groom of twenty-five summers a beautiful set of silver, the gift of the Faculty. To this both Mrs. Frost and the President responded in a very gracious manner. Then a prayer followed, and a song while all joined hands and spread into a huge circle which fittingly symbolized the unfolding of the great Berea idea during President Frost's twenty-four years of administration.

For a moment the honored couple stood silent, wondering what would happen next. Then with his characteristic mastery of occasions the President invited the guests to pass thru the house to the back room to shake hands with the bride and groom. Thus the informal gathering was appropriately transformed into a reception where words of cordial greeting and congratulation were exchanged.

When the reception ended the guests went away leaving President and Mrs. Frost alone to recover from their surprise and talk over the joyful lover-days of auld lang syne.

SUMMER SCHOOL OPENS

The Berea College Summer School began work on Friday, June 9, one day after Commencement being given for rest and recreation. There is a larger enrollment this year than ever before. About sixty have entered to date. Several others will enter shortly. Doctor McAllister of the Normal Department is acting as Summer Regent. He is assisted in the work of teaching by Professor and Mrs. Peck and Professor Hunt. Strong courses in Education, Mathematics and other branches are being given. The Berea Summer School is growing; it will soon become one of the real attractions of Berea in the sunny summer time. Everything is being done to make the session this year a complete success. Watch Berea grow!

ALUMNI BANQUET

The triennial banquet of the College Association of Alumni was held in the recently constructed part of Kentucky Hall on Tuesday evening, June 6, from 5 to 7:30. There were about seventy-five people present. They were alumni of the College Department and their wives and husbands. A generous and palatable dinner was served in several courses which was thoroughly enjoyed by the students of former days. On account of the lack of time after dinner speeches had to be omitted, the address of the evening being delivered in Main Chapel at 7:30 by John R. Rogers. The Triennial Reunion of the Graduates of the College which reached its height in the alumni banquet was entirely a success. A larger number of alumni attended the reunion than ever before. The three days spent together were days of inspiration and help, days that will not soon be forgotten by those fortunate enough to be present.

A Tailor's Query.

Is a clothing store a coterie, a pantry or a vestry?—London Telegraph.

College Column

LIBRARY HOURS DURING THE SUMMER

During the Summer, the Library will be open every week day from 2 to 5 p. m., except Tuesday and Saturday.

On those days from 6:30 to 8:30 p. m. only.

Sundays 1:30 to 4:30 p. m.

Miss E. K. Corwin.

"JAM SOCIAL"

The last and crowning meeting of the school year 1915-16 was held in Main Chapel on Wednesday night, June 7. This occasion has come to be known as the "Jam Social." About 800 students met to say good-bye and to hold a farewell prayer-meeting. One hour was spent shaking hands and "jamming," then all took seats for a brief praise service. Brother Knight led this with his usual good cheer and happy manner. On the opening of the praise service, a goodly number responded with brief remarks as to the things they have received for which they are most thankful. At 9:30 the meeting adjourned, thus closing and making a part of history the school year of 1915-16.

COMMENCEMENT DAY

Commencement Day—the day of all the year at Berea—began rather unpromising. Later in the day the sun came out and the remaining hours were pleasant.

The grand march to the Tabernacle at 8:10 was poorly attended on account of the inclemency of the weather.

Immediately after the procession the Vocational graduation exercises began. Quite a number of young men and women completed courses in this department. The Normal graduation came next, some ten or twelve receiving diplomas. At 10:30 o'clock the college graduation took place. Several members of the class appeared with short orations and essays. At 11:30 degrees were conferred on twenty-two members of the graduating class. President Frost presented the diplomas making remarks appropriate to the occasion.

In the afternoon the address of the day was delivered by Doctor Goss of Cincinnati. His theme was "The New Internationalism." He began with the primal passions of humanity and traced their development thru the ages concluding that the present war will bring a change which will demand a new international change. This was one of the most powerful addresses heard in Berea this year.

Doctor Goss was followed by Doctor Gunsaulus of Chicago who spoke in a powerful manner for fifteen minutes on "America's Contribution to Peace." Doctor Johnson of Boston, Trustee Brodie, Rev. George R. Mott and others followed with short addresses which were truly inspiring.

Altho the crowd was not so large this year, this was one of the most successful commencements in the history of the institution. The year 1915-16 is closed and gone. May we make the most of the year that it to come.

ALUMNI ADDRESS

The address before the Triennial Reunion of the College Graduates was delivered by John R. Rogers on Tuesday, June 6. A large crowd gathered in the Chapel to hear this address. Mr. Rogers is an alumnus of the College Department and a trustee of the College, thus he was well-fitted for the address of the evening. His subject was, "What is Sanity?" He pictured the awful condition of the present world and drew the conclusion that the world was going insane. After outlining the nature of a man's sanity in the present crisis, he made an appeal to the College men and women as the only persons who are really sane, saying that the world is looking to them to teach it what real sanity is. The address of welcome to the alumni was given by President Frost to which William A. Adams of the class of '12 responded. This was one of the most important meetings of the Triennial Reunion and was enjoyed by all present.

Kitchen Probably Chosen.

Raleigh, N. C., June 5.—Unofficial reports indicate the renomination by a large majority of Representative Claude Kitchin, majority leader in the house, in the North Carolina Democratic primary.

HELPLESSNESS.

Every man and woman ought to prize above almost every other quality the capacity for self help, and yet every man and woman will at some time or other be sorely in need of the help of others and at some time or other will find that he or she can in turn give help even to the strongest.

Academy Column

ACADEMY GRADUATION

On Saturday evening, June 3, the Academy Department held its annual graduating exercises in the Tabernacle. The entire program was given to a study of Shakespeare, this being the three hundredth anniversary of his death. Brief expositions of the life, works and character of this great man were given after which scenes were given from various dramas. These parts were taken from "Hamlet," "Taming of the Shrew," "Midsummer Night's Dream," "Macbeth," "Julius Caesar," and "The Merchant of Venice." These parts were excellently represented by different members of the class who gave real and characteristic interpretations. After the program was concluded, the graduates assembled on the platform and Dean Matheny spoke a few words of god-speed and farewell. Dean Rumold responded to this by inviting all to continue their study under the leadership of the College Department. This was one of the most successful exhibitions the Academy Department has ever given. Its members are to be congratulated upon their success in the years work.

SUMMER SUNDAY SCHOOL

For the first time in its history, the College Sunday-school will continue its sessions during the summer months. The Summer School is becoming large enough to support a school of its own. The Sunday school for the summer met last Sunday morning and began organizing. There will be about one hundred and fifty enrolled. The organization will be completed next Sunday. The regular International Lessons will be used, yet opportunity for special work along several lines will be given. The completed organization of the school will be given later.

NOVELTY EXAMS

One of the most interesting features of Commencement was the method of examination in Doctor Raine's classes on Tuesday, June 6. Doctor Raine was compelled to leave town on important business. He placed the examination in the hands of the students. The fact that classes of seventy could meet, examine themselves and disband in such good order was interesting indeed. This was the first time such a thing has been tried in Berea and it worked with perfect success. The institution is to be congratulated that can trust its students to examine themselves.

FACULTY BANQUET

The annual faculty and trustee banquet was held last Wednesday night in Main Dining Room. The faculty, trustees, and College alumni were present. A sumptuous dinner was served during which joy and merriment ran high. After dinner words of encouragement and inspiration were given by different speakers. The entire evening was one of great enjoyment and mirth, yet not without great help and inspiration. In these annual banquets may be seen the men who oversee the work of the institution, the people who do the work and the people who have been sent out by the institution to do the world's work. This is an inspiring scene.

Encouragement.

"Do you think your father would consent to our marriage?" "He might. Father's so eccentric."—Buffalo Express.

SENATOR OLLIE M. JAMES

May Be Permanent Chairman of the Democratic Convention.



Photo by American Press Association.

Washington, June 5.—At a conference between President Wilson, Representative Doremus, Norman Hapgood and Senator Taggart the name of Senator Ollie M. James of Kentucky was suggested as permanent chairman of the St. Louis convention.

Normal Column

FOLK SONGS OF THE SOUTHERN MOUNTAINS

Anna May Wagers

One who has lived for a number of years in the Southern Highlands is well aware of the large number of folk songs known and sung by the people. As the songs of the wood thrush or the brown thrasher is sweeter when heard in its native haunts so the songs of the mountains to be appreciated must be heard in their native fields and woodlands. They are better adapted to solitudes among the hills than to crowded halls. They are heard at their best when sung by the farmer girl as she drives home the cows in the evening, by the mother in the cabin home as she sings to her child while she is churning, sewing, washing dishes or sweeping the floor, by the mountain girl as she gathers a few of her friends about the cabinet organ and plays the songs which she and they really enjoy. They are sung by the water carrier as she goes to and from the spring, by the lonesome plow boy as he returns home at twilight from his work. These songs are sung mostly when alone, or that is when I sing them, because there is a sort of lonesome feeling which steals into my heart and makes me feel as if an old friend had returned.

You may wonder how these songs are scattered. Some girl or boy in a community gets a ballad of some song and a friend in another community hears them sing it and wants the ballad. So it goes from one community to another, and each time perhaps the tune is slightly changed.

Many of the old English ballads were brought by our Anglo-Saxon forefathers from England, Ireland and Scotland. These have in most instances undergone certain changes due to the incident and accident of the traditional methods by which they have been preserved. Some of these are the "Dog and the Gun," "Barbara Allen," "Pretty Polly," "The House Carpenter" and others. They are similar to those of old countries but the tunes and words too have been somewhat changed for in passing from one writer to another verses are forgotten and new verses are added and some times they are changed to suit the conditions, and the tunes are altered too.

There is another class which is composed by local song writers. These are of many kinds but are ballads in nature, that is, each one tells a story about some tragedy, or some incident that has attracted public attention. They are written and sung by some who have been disappointed in love such as "Charley Brooks," "Jack and Joe," "A Young Girl's Advice," etc. Those about some well-known tragedy are: "Pearly Bryan," "Helen Flannery," "Assassination of J. B. Marcum," "Frankie Baker" and others. These are so popular because people like to talk about tragedies and they like to sing about them too.

But not all the popular folk songs of the mountains belong to the kind just mentioned. There is a merry side of life among the mountains which finds expression in the songs and the instrumental music of the people. I can give little idea of them in this discussion, but the character of these may be surmised from the following titles of songs which are often sung by the banjo accompaniment, "Going down Town," "Hook and Line," "Granny Will Your Dog Bite," "Turkey in the Straw," "Ground Hog" and many others of like kind. These are sung by boys and rarely by girls. They are played by the old fiddlers at dances, whistled by plow boys and young men going to see their sweethearts. The tunes are caught and passed on by one fiddler to another.

Then there are the war songs composed by the soldiers of the sixties, by sweethearts who remained at home, by the boys in camp for the girls they left behind. These are sung now by the old soldiers and by their grand children. We also have songs about Bible stories, the crucifixion, the birth of Christ, etc.

Many of these are the real folk songs of the mountain people. They have been written by men behind the bars, by women on the sick bed, some of them by young men whose girls have jilted them, or by young women whose lovers have proved untrue. When the words are composed they are nearly always sung to familiar ballad airs for the people are not quick to originate tunes. But sometimes the tune itself is composed by the song writer. As soon as the song is sung once, another ear catches it and other lips sing it for still others to pass on. Thus they go from one home to another, changed a little here and there until all the people of the Highlands who love the native songs will hear them. This is the way they are scattered. And because they recount the hopes and fears, the disappointments and longings of the

Vocational Column

"WHEN IN ROME DO AS ROME DOES."

By J. Skinner.

We are bound more or less to respect our surroundings, that is, manners and customs demand that a certain recognition be given the ideas of others. But despite this after a due consideration has been given the peculiar circumstances which may have arisen in consequence of friendship, kinship or whatever minor condition we are yet bound to revert to first principles in determining our actions under whatever circumstances.

To merely follow custom is the greatest mistake which can come to man. Differences of opinion and the comparison of ideas is the forerunner of progression. If we are to keep on and dip into the fields of the unknown we cannot act exactly as have our predecessors or those immediately surrounding us. Moreover, to act while in any community as they do, though merely for the sake of custom, is to deny the fundamental principle of friendship—the association of ideas. And I would ask is friendship founded on similarity of ideas or on the admission and appreciation of new ones? It seems to me that after persons have come to have a very great similarity of ideas that love is the dominant factor, but that as long as there is merely an appreciation or a recognition of the worthiness of the other's ideas that friendship only exists.

So, "to do as Rome does when you are in Rome" hardly finds a justification in a possible break in friendship for mockery engendered by respect for custom has yet to invent anything but stagnation.

"ENTHUSIASM"

Enthusiasm is defined as earnestness, devotion, zeal, or ardor. These are all good as far as they go toward explaining enthusiasm.

However enthusiasm is not so easily defined as that.

To set a thing going a person has to believe it will go before trying to start it, or he will fail.

I say knowledge is not power. Coal within itself is not energy.

Coal on fire is energy.

Just so knowledge aflame with enthusiasm is power, and if it is so aflame there will be no doubt of power or thought of defeat.

When a person knows a thing and thinks he can (because of his looks he thinks knowledge is radiating from his very finger tips) instill into other people his beliefs, he is a failure.

Just this state of ennui or lukewarmness in expounding the thoughts contained in the text, or even in the instructors mind is just what causes so many who try to instruct fail to get results and finally have to quit.

Enthusiasm is feeling, is fire, is magnetic force. Its appeal is not to the head, but to the heart.

Just as belief is the foundation of success, as earnestness is the superstructure, so the pillars of sustaining strength, the dome of beautifying completeness, is enthusiasm.

Mind communicates with mind in other ways than by words. It is the visible arguments that prove to people your belief in anything. Inability to explain what electricity is does not bar us from using the telephone system. Thoughts are invisible wires in the mind. If your message is true it will be received. If your enthusiasm is genuine, the attention of your audience will not wander from your theme any more than the mariners varies from the pole.

The vibrations of enthusiasm, personal magnetism, hypnotism—call it what you will—is that which secures attention, stimulates interest, sets the mind and heart in motion, to think and act.

Enthusiasm is faith in earnest action.

Your success, therefore, depends upon enthusiastic hope, upon earnest belief, upon the faith which cries, "It shall be done."

C. C. McGuire.

people of the soil they cling to their memories and become almost a part of their life. The song of the mountain girl who loves music is just as much a part of her as are the roses in her cheeks. So is it with the old time fiddler and his fiddle tune; they are inseparable.

When a careful study of these folk songs are made it will be found that they are as true to the simple pioneer mountain life as the song of the mocking bird is to the orchards and the pastures of the Southland.

OR COURSE.

"He who gives quickly gives twice." "Yes, mainly because he's called upon to give again later."—Judge.

OPPORTUNITIES FOR ENGINEERING IN THE SOUTHERN MOUNTAINS

(Continued from Page One).

mountain regions and eastern Kentucky blacks. In only six counties do the blacks exceed one thousand and in twelve they are less than one hundred.

In drawing conclusions, however, it must be borne in mind that there are many cultured, rich and educated people in the mountains. These have come in either through the agency of the lumber or mining industries or as social workers. It is sufficient to say that here and there will be found little hamlets where the leaven of social uplift is at work and the cause of humanity is advancing. One county in western Virginia possesses four elegant county high schools and has in addition bonded itself for \$1,000,000 for macadam pikes.

What then is the field of engineering education in such a region? The discussion appears to fall into two parts; namely, the strictly engineering field and the educational and social horizon. The latter will be treated first.

No one notices with more gratification than the technical school graduate himself the fact that the old time conception of the engineer is passing and that whereas he was formerly supposed to be but a heartless automaton whose vocabulary consisted largely of cuss words and formulae, he is now expected to conduct himself as a refined, scientifically trained gentleman—none the less an engineer but in addition a social or community physician, who seeks to obtain civic improvement in all directions by the judicious performance of his specialty and the tactful utilization of his leisure.

This is a new function of the engineer, but one which may expand to its maximum usefulness in Appalachia. The land and the people cry out for aid—for leadership—for advice. Such can only be given by him whose heart is big and who has sufficient culture to see many things outside his narrow sphere and possesses in addition the ability to possess conditions with tact and foresight when such will produce better results than the application of the invariable laws of his profession.

Upon entering some localities the technical graduate will find himself the only being in a village of several hundred souls who has attended school more than a year. Under such circumstances he will do one of two things depending upon his undergraduate mode of life. Either he will be a recluse with the exception of a few saloon brawls for excitement or he will be a factor for higher civic and educational ideals. The mountain people are not readers and they do not know how to play. Instead they rehearse in the store, the barroom, even at the fire-side in the presence of the toddling children the shooting escapades of the feud and the still. Concerted community action for local improvement is unknown, the only incentive to social intercourse in the intolerant sectarian church, the rank partisan political rally or the inane party where until recently kissing games are the fashion for all ages.

The new and welcome type of engineer may here function, not necessarily as a missionary but at least as a Christian gentleman. "But what specific things are there in this section," the reader reflects, "to even call the engineer, much less to establish a technical school?" A glance at present conditions reveals not only the future possibilities of this great field but gives crying evidence also of the entire absence of scientific practice in the past. What would the sanitary engineer say concerning a rural hotel which is so built that the toilets (in reality the old-fashioned privy) are directly over a slow moving and shallow creek which is forded in two places by main streets of the village. At this stream the pigs, sheep and horses and in fact all live stock drink freely and later in the tannery butchering season become staple articles of food. Bridges are few and no one cares for the condition of the highway. Many country roads follow the bed of a stream for miles over the slate layers that rise and fall in step formation frequently as much as fifteen inches at a time. Obviously such a road is useless during the rainy season. In many sections no attempt is made to maintain other than a path for saddle horses. Along with the growth of mining and lumbering there has come an increased demand for reasonable hauling cost, a thing which will soon call forth better roads and will elicit the aid of the highway engineer. The great Dixie Highway now under construction from Chicago and Indianapolis to Atlanta is one other indication of the trend of affairs.

Another source of constant difficulty is the possession and transaction of real property. Some of the

(Continued on Page Five)